

The Weekly Louisianaian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
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NEW ORLEANS.

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FOR 1874.

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GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER

LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS M.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on

Saturday, September 12, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN

PROPORTION.

1 prize of.....\$20,000.....\$20,000

1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000

1 prize of.....5,000.....5,000

40 prizes of.....\$200 each.....\$8,000

200 prizes of.....100 each.....\$20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$300 each for the

nine remaining units of the same

ten of the number drawing the

\$20,000 prize are.....\$2,700

9 approximations of \$100 each for the

nine remaining units of the same

ten of the number drawing the

\$10,000 prize are.....1,800

9 approximations of \$500 each for the

nine remaining units of the same

ten of the number drawing the

\$5000 prize are.....900

270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION

PRIZES.

The remaining units of the same ten of

the number drawing the first 3 full prizes

will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes.

For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the

\$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241,

1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and

1250 will each be entitled to \$300. If Ticket

No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets

numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238,

239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket

No. 450 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets

numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447,

448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$100.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5;

Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT

DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

Lock Box 602, P. O.,

New Orleans,

Send P. O. Money Order, or Register

Your Letter. feb28/74

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LOVE'S WISDOM.

BY MARY E. BRADLEY,

[In Appleton's Journal.]

Once in the idle days

When "Youth, the dream," was substance

I knew by heart the rare and rapturous

ways

Wherein Love seeks expression—

The passionate delight

Of clasping hands and interchanging

glances,

The hopes that flutter to such airy height,

The fear that hope enhances—

I knew them all—ah, me!

And, even yet, some chance association

Has power to thrill that chord of mem-

ory

To subtle, sweet vibration.

But Youth has flown away,

As Life attests with melancholy clearness;

I could not waken in one heart to-day

That old "desire for nearness."

Nor would I if I could—

I am content at last with surely feeling

That Love itself is the supremest good,

And not Love's sweet revealing.

Therefore I make no sign,

I seek no answer, and no recognition;

The simple joy of loving—that is mine,

And brings its own fruition.

A NUT WORTH CRACKING

BY THE WHITE LEAGUE.

"Porte Crayon" is the nom de

plume of a Virginian literateur, whose

years of service in magazine and

book writing, apart from his social

status as a member of one of the

first families in the mother of States,

and a prominent ex-Confederate

officer, entitle his statements to a

consideration among the particular

class to whom he is allied they would

not willingly accord to another.

In Harper's Magazine for September

an article "on Negro Schools," by

Porte Crayon, contains so much

that is suggestive, and especially

now when White League dogmas

are so obtrusive, that we republish

a portion of it in order that the

organs of that organization may

have food for thought—if they now

deem any such mental process desir-

able—in subsequent arrange-

ments of their daily diatribes on

"the vicious, brutish, and lazy

negro." * * * * *

"Since his emancipation the

negro has been a surprising success.

He has passed from the slavery of

centuries to free citizenship without

a crime, and indeed we may say

without a serious error.

"It is true that he amiably shared

with his deliverers in the passing

hallucinations of red breeches, roll-

ing drums, and freedmen's bureaus;

it is true that in politics he shows

himself equally glib and incom-

petent with the masses of his white

music can stir the heart or "put

life and mettle in the heels" like

the rhythmic tilt of Nace Coleman's

fiddle? Or, in case of a wedding,

who can make cake equal to Aunt

Sarah, or who serve a state dinner

with more zeal (and less discre-

tion) than Milly and Peterson?

And then sometime or another there

is a grave to be dug. But why fol-

low the subject further? The world

down here would have to stop

turning on its axis without the

negro. The possession of all these

simple and hitherto despised occu-

pations has assured him a living,

with some ready money to spare,

and has left him master of the situ-

ation. The old ship is sinking, and

Latin, Greek, Belles-Lettres, Phil-

osophy and Statesmanship are going

down with it. The Freedman alone

knows how to swim.

"Not long ago a country gentle-

man and one of his old slaves met

in a store, where he had gone to

transact some business and make

purchases. They had parted in

1862,

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUDY, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,
Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,
OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,
Hon. J. HALE SAMPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,
Hon. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,
Hon. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
Hon. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
Hon. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
Hon. CHARLES E. NASH.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Blaine's news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Haley, the newswriter, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds. The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at his counter.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

The following are the newly elected members of this Committee.

S. B. PACKARD, CHAIRMAN.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
B. F. Joubert, W. F. Loan, R. A. Bmy, C. F. Ladd.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
P. B. S. Pinchback, Michael Hahn, T. B. Stamps, J. L. Herwig.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
T. A. Cago, F. Biard, L. E. Bentley, Levi Darrall.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
C. C. Antoine, E. W. Duques, Raford Blant, George Y. Kalo.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. S. Harris, J. E. Burton, D. C. Hill, Allen Greene.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
John Gair, L. J. Sener, John Robau, T. T. Allain.

AT LARGE,
Benjamin F. Flanders, James F. Casey, James Longstreet, James Lewis, G. W. Lowell, O. C. Blandin.

A private letter from a prominent colored citizen of Texas informs us that the lawlessness now prevalent in the Lone Star State has never been exceeded during the past days of mob rule in times past.

Our friend writes: "I am unable to understand how the Government can or will allow its loyal citizens to be murdered for daring to uphold its laws, when it is notorious that it is the cause of so many outrages being committed on the poor, defenseless negro."

"Warwick," our clever young society writer is Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy. We make this announcement in order that other ambitious aspirants for notice may not absorb the praise.

According to the New Orleans Bulletin, corrected by the Minden Democrat: "There are now organized and armed in the White Leagues of Louisiana over 14,000 men, armed to battle and privation, willing to march at the first alarm of the bugle that calls them to the defense of their rights, and the deep sense of the wrong that they have been compelled to do in the bayonet government."

St. James Republican has our thanks for its kind expressions. We shall endeavor to be as pungent and effective as the most sanguine of our friends may desire.

The National Progress of Harrisburg properly takes to task a rude editor who has dared to make the visit of the wife of our Lieut. Governor to that city subject matter of coarse comment and "anti civil rights" strictures.

PLAIN TALK.

The cruelties and folly of the White League have occasioned a revulsion of sentiment in the national mind as to the situation here which it would be wise for all our people to consider. Reconstruction, though accomplishing a great good, resulting in benefits probably as incalculable and far reaching as it is possible for human foresight to determine has yet in the very nature of things, had mixed with it such base alloy of selfishness that for a while the contemplation of the bad caused a disregard to the positive good derived; and therefore, a sentiment abroad of sympathy with the very class who are mainly responsible for the evils which accrued.

We write responsible, for nobody will deny the power that social forces—the possession of lands and wealth contribute in shaping political thought in Republican governments like ours. The leniency of the government gave to those who had sought to destroy it, through rebellion and crime the same social status they had before enjoyed; which was well known to have controlled the sentiment of the country for over a half century before the war. If therefore, evils occurred in the process of reconstruction the ex-slaveholder, both through participation—and notably in this State the "oldest and best" engaged and were leaders in all the plundering schemes—and design is blamable. Present diatribes and denials to the contrary.

But it is needless for us now to dilate upon these causes. Sufficient to state that in the existence of such a public feeling in the North grave dangers threatened, affecting the lives and liberties of loyal citizens here, in no wise responsible for whatever wrong may have been perpetrated under the system of reconstruction, which gave just reasons for alarm at the direful consequences sure to ensue from the encouragement acquired by the revolution and disaffected classes among us.

Mistaking both the temper and the spirit of the Northern public in this matter, and regarding the entire subject as one simply political in character to be safely used for the miserable purpose of partisan warfare, our malcontents, known as Southern Democrats, decided on speedily pushing their designs. And as they had never accepted, nor could be made to consider, the great change in the condition of a large class formerly bondmen but now freemen and citizens: they sought at once violent remedies for their plans. Hence the White League and its organizations. A political order constituting the lawless and turbulent elements in the community, based on race hatred and disloyalty to the national government, and seeking its objects of supremacy and disorder by violence and crime.

How well they have accomplished this malignant purpose the record of the past three months of "latter lawlessness, of murder and outrage in the interior parishes of Louisiana, as in our sister and neighboring Southern States, will attest.

Reckless of consequences, turning a deaf ear even to those who from political association in the North might be presumed to offer advice calculated to subvert any honest purpose of their colleagues, these White League adherents in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Louisiana, pursued their desperate course, until now the country appalled at the fiendish conduct and desperately wicked objects of the Leagues has become aroused; perceiving as it has never done before since the war the true condition of affairs here and determined to remedy them. In another column we republish the opinion of one of the most influential Northern journals in the country. The New York Tribune, which since the campaign of 1873 will never be presumed as taking other than a friendly view of that class who now dominate and control the White Leagues, saying:

"The South must learn that the negro is no longer a servant, but a power in the State—a useful ally and a dangerous enemy. He cannot be restored to the position of inferiority and subordination; he cannot be treated as an humble dependent; he cannot be kept away from the polls, and the White Man's Party may as well recognize the truth at once that he cannot be kept out of office."

How he shall behave himself in his new dignity, what he shall do with his new power depends, let us trust, on Southern friends, and great deal upon the behavior of his former masters.

While the Philadelphia Press, equally as noted for the sympathy heretofore expressed with the present prominent members of the League, maintains:

"The South is to-day as it was four years ago. The Union law modified the evil without curing it, giving the negro a temporary lease of life, liberty and property, and for a period covering his resentments. The crime of the white man is now, as it was then, a malignant hostility to the black—the fault of the latter his docility. Congress clearly has but one duty. Reconstruction has proved a failure. The Southern negroes were not fit for self-government, and the whites are incapable of it. Kentucky and Tennessee, which are the darkest and bloodiest of all the States, belonging to them and the Democracy. Their governments have shown that they cannot protect the weak nor restrain the strong. The Democrats have appealed to the law-making power to undo its work. Let it undo it, and reconstruct thoroughly and radically, as Thaddeus Stevens wished to do nine years ago."

In the face of this feeling of which these two excerpts from confessedly non-partisan Northern journals may be taken as indices—we have the utterances of Messrs. McEnery, Marr and Ellis, at the recent White League ratification meeting on Tuesday night, from the balcony of the Varieties Theatre in this city—inflammatory and dangerous; together with the murder by an armed mob, of twelve defenseless citizens at Coushatta, in Red River parish; and deeds of violence and murder in DeSoto, Caddo, Grant, Lincoln, Natchitoches, St. Martins and other parishes where these outrages are now common.

That such a condition of affairs can continue is beyond question. If the State cannot, Federal authority will intervene. American law, the principles of common justice, of the rights of citizenship, and protection to life and property of the humblest whoever he may be, will obtain. And the many lawless and bloody deeds of crime perpetrated by the desperate League which now blights the industries of the State will be punished as they deserve by the strong arm of authority.

Aroused and determined, there is to-day no mistaking the temper and purpose of the country that for now and for the future the South shall be dominated by law, order, and justice. That the black citizen, no more than his white neighbor shall be deprived of any rights; but that the basis of reconstruction, equal and exact justice to all, shall be applied, and be made hereafter the rule.

THE STATE REDEEMED.

The fruits of the desperate folly, in the murderous and criminal acts of the White League have culminated in the interference of the General Government. Attorney General Williams having issued the following circular:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1874.

Sir—Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your district by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with the view, it is believed, of overthrowing the government of peace and law-abiding citizens, and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9, 1868, entitled an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication; so another act passed April 20, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes; which, with their amendments, make these deeds of violence and blood offenses within the jurisdiction of the General Government.

I consider it my duty, in view of these circumstances, to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch, to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end yet to spare no effort or necessary expense. Troops of the United States will be stationed throughout and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving all needed aid in the discharge of your official duties.

Understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action, but protection to all classes of white and colored citizens, and the free exercise of the elective franchise, and of the enjoyment of the other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws as citizens of the United States.

These instructions are issued by the authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
Geo. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

In accordance therewith troops will be sent to and stationed at New Orleans, Alexandria, Shreveport, Monroe, St. Martinville and elsewhere in the State. "A free and fair election," not as desired by the White League in the violence and intimidation they inaugurated, but as required in simple justice will be had. Louisiana is redeemed. Law and order will be restored, and banished peace and its blessings, crowning the labor of all our industries with assured success, will attend us.

"Timescent" the *Procyone's* appellation to the *Times* is no doubt appropriately suggestive, but in the name of Webster or Worcester what does it mean?

BLACK WRONGS.

Under the above caption the "Cincinnati Commercial", an independent and influential journal with probably the largest circulation of any paper in the great Northwest, in an article of a column length denounces the cruel, inhuman and outrageous persecution of our people by the lawless bands, White League Ku-Klux organization in the South, that are perpetrating the most brutal and cowardly murders, such as occurred at Pickettsville, Tenn. last week and more recently in our own State in Red River parish.

The subjoined, is the article referred to, in full. We recommend a careful perusal of the same by our contemporaries of the press; and especially do we urge the sober-minded and honest white masses of Louisiana to read this article and reflect upon it; as we know it represents the sentiments of two thirds of the Northern and Western voters, who have become alarmed at this fearful record of crime and are determined that the life and property of an American citizen black though he be shall be as safe and as sacred in every portion of the South as it is elsewhere amid the intelligent and law-abiding people of the North.

The closing paragraph we italicize because we desire to call especial attention to the suggestions contained therein:

"There never was a more miserable pretense than has recently been put forward in some parts of the South to justify outrages upon the blacks. It is pretended, and there may be possibly some fools who believe it, that the rights of the whites are in danger, and that a war of races is inevitable. Immediately following the Vicksburg election there was a yell that this is 'a white man's government,' and that the day has arrived when the blacks are to be put under foot, and taught their places in society and the State as inferior race of beings. In Louisiana organizations of whites have been formed with the avowed purpose of carrying into operation this theory of the white man's exclusive property in the Government."

"And this is the meaning of the recent bloody raids upon the blacks. It is thought necessary to intimidate them. They are to be cowed into abject submission, and shot if they show a disposition to maintain their political independence. There is not an intelligent white man in Kentucky, Tennessee or any other State outside of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, perhaps, who has the least apprehension as to his rights, civil, religious or social. He knows he has both the ability and power to maintain them. His real apprehension is lest he be unable to practically deprive the blacks of theirs. He wants the government, the officers, the places, the responsibilities to himself; and his purpose is to remain the darky to the cotton and rice fields as a wage laborer, entitled to no voice in political affairs, and bound to submit to the dictation of those who have a divine right to rule or to ruin."

"The chaff which we find in some of our Southern exchanges about the negroes—their desperate and dark designs, their secret organizations, their disguises, their arms, their sinister activity, and all that,—can hardly impose on any one. The negroes know too well the disadvantages under which they labor to meditate any violence to the whites. Here and there one driven to desperation, or acting under a keen sense of wrong, may do violence but, as a mass, the negroes of the South are peaceable and timid almost to the verge of cowardice. In every instance where it has been reported that the negroes were arming, moving in masses upon towns and villages, and breathing out slaughter and rapine, it has been found that they were taking to their heels, hiding in the woods, and doing their level best to get out of the way of danger."

"They want peace. The meeting held in Nashville last week expressed their views most fully. 'We are peaceable and law-abiding citizens,' they say, 'and have done nothing as a people to merit the abuses and bad treatment which we are enduring and have endured,' and in proof of this they cite an appalling list of outrages committed during the month of August: the killing of Sandy Peebles in Rutherford County by masked men; the murder of Robert Banks at Kingston Springs, in open daylight; the

cold-blooded assassination of R. H. Nelson at Pulaski, also in daylight; the murder of Julia Hayden, a colored school-teacher, at Hartsville, and lastly the lynching of sixteen colored men in Gibson County."

"None of the scoundrels engaged in these murders have been arrested—not one; and though the civil authorities, finally stirred up to action by the reproaches which such bloody acts bring upon any community claiming to be civilized and under a government of law, have offered rewards for the apprehension of villains, not one of them; we venture to predict, will ever be brought to justice and punished, unless it be done through the agency of the United States. Considering these facts, it was refreshingly cool to find Governor Brown, who was invited to address the colored meeting exclaiming himself in a letter, and counseling the blacks to 'prudence and moderation,' as though they had been more than prudent and moderate, or were in danger of becoming dangerously inflammable, when, as one of them well said, the whites are five to one of them in the State."

"Considering his inflammatory political harangues, it must have required some check in General Wm. B. Bate to address a letter even to a meeting of negroes, assuring them that he is satisfied 'there is no ground of disturbance between the races in our community, and there will be none if the colored citizens will conduct themselves with propriety.' How very patronizing this advice. The poor blacks, shaking in their shoes all over the State, and crying out for protection, asking if of the State or of the General Government are assured no harm will befall them if they will only conduct themselves with propriety! We should much like to know what General Bate's ideas of propriety in a 'nigger' really are. It might serve to enlighten our people as to what is expected of a 'nigger' in a country where eighteen of them as in Gibson County, are put to death without a iota of evidence that any white man suffered bodily harm at their hands."

"This business of killing black men simply to intimidate them and bring them into a mood sufficiently submissive and abject to satisfy gentlemen of the high tone of General Bate of their conduct, can not be allowed to go on. If the State authorities can not give the same protection to the colored that they extend to the white citizens, a power that is strong enough to do so, will unquestionably interfere in their behalf. The day for the oppression of men and women on account of race and color in the United States is past, and communities in which it is practiced will be reached even at the cost of State lines and jurisdiction."

THIS AND THAT.

SHOULDER-SHIFTING.

New Orleans Times, New Orleans Times, September 3d.

"Such official and 'By reference to semi-official interference our telegraphic columns with the do-mumms it will be seen mebbe' affairs of that United States States, supposed to troops have been be entitled to the ordered to Louisiana rights of self-government and that the enforcement, have caused much act and the most of the troubles various reconstruction become chronic laws are to be in the South. In resorted to. It is idle to do so. Gen. Grant's to pretend that the Attorney General's situation does not himself directly responsible for much far as the National of the bills which have authorities are concerned."

Gov. Pinchback, who was in Cincinnati on the 31st ult., mindful of the sufferings and the wrongs perpetrated on our people in Louisiana, by the diabolical White League ruffians, who now override and set at defiance the laws and authority of our State; writes us that "public sentiment is being rapidly changed by the disgraceful record of crime in the South, which is daily published in the North." That in consequence, in a short time sufficient U. S. troops will be sent hither to protect our people in their rights of liberty and citizenship. To this result our good citizens may feel assured Senator Pinchback will contribute whatever ability and service he possesses.

Of all classes of political renegades the Northern doughface is the most contemptible. We are led to this remark from a statement commented on in that "Independent" Clintonian journal, the New Orleans Times, about Attorney General Field's reported views in the New York Herald, and Mr. Frederick Douglass' desire for an extra session of Congress relative to the present alarming condition of affairs South. Attempting to carry water on both shoulders, fish to-day and flesh to-morrow, the Times and its managers deserve as they receive the contempt of our entire community.

The honest, manly foe we respect; but the dirt-eating, contemptible fellows who would fatten off the ill and dire distress to which our State by misguided political rascals is now exposed, excite our deepest reprobation. Pshaw! The subject is disgusting.

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OUR EXCHANGES.

The New South and Post and the New National Era are alike pleased in the endorsement and pledge of the Republican party of Louisiana relative to Senator Pinchback.

The *Rapides Gazette* is pleased with the appointment of Mr. Levi Wells, a son of ex-Gov. Wells as clerk of the district court in Alexandria.

The *State Register* is very severe on ex-Speaker Lowell, denouncing him as not of those whom "the Republicans in their platform pledged the party to support as of known honesty and capacity. It attacks Chairman Packard for the appointment of Mr. Lowell on the State Central Committee and affirms that he (Lowell) can never receive the nomination of Jefferson parish to the Legislature, "although backed by a corner of the Custom-house and the Governor of the State."

In an article on "Beecher and Tilton" the St. Charles Herald, ex-Governor Hahn's paper, sums up the evidence and thus deduces. We may add that we do not remember to have seen in any southern journal so justly able and excellent an editorial on this subject:

"But for ourselves, we take great courage on Mr. Beecher's account. We begin to see his character emerge from the fire as bright as refined gold, and anticipate that the very relief in store for his friends and the very reaction that must set in among his enemies will make him the most illustrious example of forbearance, meekness, patience, forgiveness, brotherly love and Christian charity that the world has seen in modern times. If all this transpires, what a glorious and inspiring lesson it will teach! How it will make men revenge the truth and love the follower, who, smitten upon one cheek, turns the other also. And in view of the ingratitude, the revenge and the wicked collusion that have sprung forth like ill from Pandora's box, how it will lead people of sense and principle to abhor that one fatal wickedness exemplified by Tilton—the blight of marriage, the ruin of womanhood, the moth and rust that doth corrupt, the exhaustive ooze of life and character, which Burns so well portrayed when he said:

"I waive the quantum of the sin,
The danger of concealment—
But, oh, it hardens all within
And petrifies the flesh!"

The "Independent" Times of this city is aggrieved. Wicked contemporaries like the *Bulletin* and *Picayune* have striven to ban the Clintonian journal, and placing it at disadvantage have so wounded the delicate sensibilities of the *Times* that it thus retorts:

"We publish a paper for our friends, not for our enemies, nor for those weakened persons who do not know their own opinions, or, knowing them, are too timid to avow them; and those who, while they do not support it, expect to change its course by railing at it, exhibit a stupidity as dense as their intolerance."

Now in the above expression we confess our disappointment. Our idea was the *Times* essayed to be a newspaper. It seems we were mistaken. The paper avows itself an organ for so small a circle that it soon must go out of existence. Ta, Ta, "Independent."

The Indianapolis Daily *Sentinel* (Democratic) of the 28th ult., has the following:

"FROM THE LOUISIANA LOWLANDS."—SENATOR PINCHBACK, LIEUT. GOV. ANTOINE and SECRETARY CORBIN OF LOUISIANA IN THE CITY—A BRIEF CALL ON THE TRIUMVIRATE.

Louisiana was represented in this city yesterday by a triumvirate of notables, namely P. B. S. Pinchback United States Senator, C. C. Antoine, Lieut. Governor, and H. A. Corbin, Secretary of the Board Education. They made their headquarters at the Spencer House, and there snugly quartered, a Sentinel representative found them; together with Canal Commissioner Hinton of this city, and two or three old time friends, and surrounded with the concomitants that make life endurable—ice-water, straws and par-tayas. The Senator looked rather dubious, and gaspingly inquired if there was an interview pending.

Being assured this was not the special object, he recovered his wonted composure. The Lieut. Governor being en deshabille, and withal a modest man, did not attempt to

MUSKIE THE PRESS,
but nodded a friendly "how d'ye," and went on robbing himself in immaculate linen and broadcloth, while the Secretary of the Board of Education

DODGED THE ISSUE
by saying nothing. The Senator, as most every one in this region knows, is a fine looking man of forty-five years, with little trace of "colored" blood in his features. He wears a full beard, an air of self-control, and the senatorial robes, each and every one of them. The Lieut. Governor, an intelligent appearing young man, under forty years and upholds the gubernatorial honors in a modest, unassuming way. Secretary Corbin, of the Board of Education, is a young man of perhaps twenty-seven years, well educated (a graduate of an Ohio college), and appears at home in his new position. None of these were disposed to "talk for the priests," their mission not being, as they stated, a political one. The Lieut. Governor is bound for New York, where he is going to negotiate for Louisiana bonds, and his companions are traveling on private and not public missions. Gov. Antoine, in speaking of the present condition of affairs in Louisiana, said that he thought though reports were in some cases exaggerated, yet there was only too much reality after all. There was a strong feeling on the part of the white people against the existing government. As an instance of this, he said, if one was to go to every voter in the State, and "pin them down" to their real opinion, they would state that their preference as between Kellogg and Pinchback, would be for the latter. That they would

VOTE AS THEY THOUGHT.

he did not believe, but was confident that this would be their real opinion. He expressed himself as fearful of a conflict between the antagonistic elements. In speaking of the affair at Humboldt, Tenn., he said that himself and his companions passed within six miles of that place Wednesday, but heard nothing of the exciting events taking place there until they saw the Sentinel yesterday morning. After a general discussion on local and other topics, the representatives of the Sentinel withdrew, the party announcing their intention of going to the residence of Mr. Hinton to attend a reception. Mr. Pinchback stated that he would return to this city during the first week of September and probably give one or more free lectures here. They will be decidedly non-partisan and not of a political complexion at all, all referring more to the present social status of this adopted State, etc. He hopes that people generally will feel interested enough to attend. Their doing so will determine whether he gives one lecture only.

The White League ratification meeting on Tuesday night in front of the Varieties Theatre, on Canal street, was, in point of numbers, quite a large affair. About two thousand or twenty-five hundred people were present. Not five, ten, or fifteen thousand as reported by some of our morning dailies, but the number we have stated, who only could have places, if not had desired, in the vicinity mentioned.

Glowing and intensely White League speeches were made by the "mellow tender," "Gov." McEnery and Messrs. Marr and Ellis; while sensible and well considered remarks were uttered by Messrs. Ogden and Voolpels who, representing business interests, and therefore conservative, talked not so much for the rabble. In illuminations and elegance of arrangements the meeting was a grand success. And just here we may state that for display and pagantry whether at political gatherings or otherwise, no city in the country can surpass New Orleans. Resolutions endorsing the Baton Rouge Convention, its nominees and purposes were read, and as usual on such occasions pronounced unanimously carried. Late hour the meeting adjourned.

Well-founded rumors that on Tuesday night the reckless leaders of the White League organization in the city, intended to assault and take possession of the State House, and "install Gov." McEnery, put our authorities on the defensive. Gen. Hager with the Metropolitan Police guarded against the danger, which we doubt not had this timely action not been taken would have resulted in serious troubles. Mr. McEnery has shown himself to be a foolhardy and therefore dangerous leader whose counsels, far from aiding only injure his aspirations.

POLITICAL NOTES.

On the subject of "Equal Rights" Harper's Weekly reviews this paragraph from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"The Civil Rights Bill may be passed, and signed by the President. If it does, there will be a war of races a revolution, the overthrow of universal suffrage, and a military government at Washington. If the North is ready for this, so is the South; we have touched bottom, and can go no farther. We have reached the point where gravitation stops and turns back. But the intermediate stage is to be avoided if possible, and we would avoid it, even if we have to back General Grant for a third term, or for life. He may veto the Civil Rights Bill, and being made sure of a re-election, may startle the country by refusing to run. If so, let him dictate his successor, and the South will accept him."

The Weekly conclusively replies:

Plainly the wise and patriotic, the peaceful and necessary course for the country to pursue is to maintain the equal rights of all citizens in the fullest and completest manner. This can and will not be done by the Democratic party. It declares, indeed, that the rights of the colored citizens must be protected. But it "abhors" an equality which it calls social, but which is not social, being merely legal. It speaks with Mr. Eaton of "our brothers" in the Southern States, meaning those who denounce the colored race as barbarous. Its animating spirit is one of hostility to the policy that gave political and civil rights to the colored people. It is traditionally servile to the class that held them in slavery; and while the Democratic party does not declare that the colored race should be deprived of the suffrage, the manner in which it would protect that right can be inferred from every Democratic journal and orator and convention while Democratic contempt of equal civil right is openly and vehemently expressed. But equality of citizenship and the disappearance of prejudice against that equality are simply impossible when the law stigmatizes any class of citizens.

This is the very time to insist that the policy which has been adopted shall not be abandoned. To hesitate, to retreat, to attempt to undo this work, would be the height of folly. The Louisville Courier-Journal ought to know that its threats of civil war and revolution are obsolete. There was a time when they had force, and when a timid "North" trembled. That time is gone forever, and we wish that the Courier could understand the unspeakable contempt with which the new generation, the new "North," hears a menace of revolution should the legal equality of American citizens be everywhere maintained. From the first moment in the first Congress that the question of the colored race in the Union challenged attention down to the present moment, every proposition of amelioration of its condition has been met with the same assertion; that it was unnatural, monstrous, unchristian, and would surely end in universal massacre and anarchy. The event has uniformly belied the prediction; and had the Democratic warning been heeded and the counsel followed, this nation would have been absolutely subjugated by the slave power of injustice and inhumanity.

Since, then, the Democratic party, always the foe of equal liberty returns to its vomit, it is the duty of all intelligent citizens to understand what is involved in a victory of that party, under whatever pretense it may be won, and to take care that exasperation with whatever venality and misconduct may be detected in Republican administration, and the hope of advantages from change, shall not cause them to aid in establishing Democratic ascendancy. For no intelligent observer can doubt that it would lead to a policy of oppression toward the colored race, and an angry and indefinite prolongation of that cause of national trouble. To avert this result the Democratic party must be defeated now, as it has been necessary for fourteen years to defeat it, in the interest of liberty, intelligence, and civilization. And to this end it is indispensable that secondary issues of every kind be patriotically postponed, and that the best men be nominated by the Republicans.

The Alabama Republican (so-called) State Convention adjourned on the 21st ult., with an adopted platform of such a travesty upon the principles and objects of the National Republican party that we are pleased to know the prospect is excellent for the defeat of the tricksters who framed and endorsed it. Information from the most respectable colored citizens of Mobile assure us that they repudiate, in the name of liberty and equal rights, the individuals who would

thus so grossly insult, while they would seek to rob them of their common rights of citizenship.

The South Carolina Congressional delegation, both Senators and Representatives, are of one mind in condemnation of and opposition to Gov. Moses, of that State.

U. S. Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee has a brother in that State quite as strong a character in his way as the Parson. In the recent Tennessee election he was a candidate for county register and published an appeal to voters of which the following is an extract:

"Now, fellow-citizens, is it fair for this man Jarvis to grab it all? Stand thou on Mount Gideon, high in the heavens; and thou, moon, in the valley of Agalon, and witness, if you please, the entire annihilation and everlasting destruction of all who may dare oppose those modern Joshuas on their onward march to this little office. Be ashamed, and get out of the old man's way, and give it to me for one term, and then you may fight over it hereafter."

Acting Governor Talbot, straight temperance, is pronounced as the probable successful nominee in Massachusetts for the governorship of that State.

Hon. Jere Harralson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Alabama District. He will certainly be elected. Having a district of some five thousand majority.

Hon. James T. Rapier has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Alabama District.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle closes an article on civil rights thus: "And now let Republicans everywhere speak. Let them put a civil rights plank into each of their State platforms. Let their sentiments be unmistakable. We counsel no violence, we advise no extra constitutional measures of retaliation, but we do ask that the safety of the negro shall be assured by the united voice of the Republican party. Such utterance will carry with it a moral influence not to be resisted. We have already indicated our opinions clearly upon this subject, but we speak once more without equivocation and with reservation. The civil rights bill must be made a cardinal tenet of Republicanism. Upon it every Republican convention must take affirmative ground."

The Nation is generally as grossly ignorant of affairs in the South as it is possible for a New York Weekly to be. What we here subjoin while accepted *cum grano salis* may yet prove not unimportant:

"The willingness of the Southern people to accept leaders and obey them has been a fact much lost sight of, probably because the outside world knew the South better by its leaders than by its population in general, and indeed, this population was hardly known to the outside world at all, and is not yet. What the Northern or European was accustomed to see in the Southerner as he showed in Washington was a naturally high-spirited man, accustomed to the independent expression of his opinions, free in act as well as speech, and in general well equipped with all that important class of the gentlemanly qualities which are related to courage and self-assertion. As a rule, he was badly off as regards some of the other indispensable qualities, but of these a certain number of Southerners had a full supply.

But leaders of this sort argue a submissive rank and file, and it is no wonder that, since the war, the Southerner should have often surprised the Northerner by indications of a fondness for personal rule, and, as many officials can testify, for Federal protection and government—provided, of course, that the Federal arm was not to be too much extended for the advantage of the negro. And the habit of leadership, no less than the habit of obedience, has made it natural for these old-time commanders, as well as for their followers, to look for relief above them rather than around them—to a society organized on a different plan than that underlying our Northern communities.

Dislike of the successful side in the late war, and dislike of the patronage accorded to the negro, have come in to modify and repress this feeling, but it has an existence, and it is not surprising that, of the really serious talk about a third term for General Grant, pretty much all have come from the South. We have no doubt that both the officious Colonel Mosely and his correspondent, Governor Kemper, will in good time get their quietus from their fellow-Virginians; but there is not a Northern community where anybody but night editors would waste so much ink on a subject as these two politicians have shed.

The last man out on the same side is a Louisianian—an ex-Governor—Mr. Hebert, who also is strong for a third term, but the newspaper men have discovered that he has recently been made a Commissioner of Levees at five thousand a year, and they suspect his motives to be of what is called a mixed character. We may safely make the general supposition that the subject has now no longer a breath of life in it."

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be a "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desires of allying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

By a generous, manly, independent and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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88.....BOURBON STREET.....88
NEW ORLEANS

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to our PEOPLE the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this Journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

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NEW ORLEANS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Olio—Boys and Girls; Olio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet. Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

Desoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmond—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Acorn, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Philip.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 184 Hospital Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpelichore and Robin.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpelichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Dryades and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicite and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip.
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Leconte—Boys and Girls; corner Caziz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Olio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledo and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Ursin.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls; Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pailine, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 87, 89 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnon.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Ann and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip, bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Samuel—Boys; 353 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; V. Lette, bet. Aliz and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Prieur.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASTYLUMS.
Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmont and Du-sant, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Larache, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys Home of Refuge—Parillat, southeast corner Bienville and Chartres.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Mexico—L. M. Ayendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.
Netherlands—Amadeo Comtois, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Kratt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Fedido.
Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.
Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.
Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thott. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant, Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
Belize Telegraph Company—351 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—32 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.
Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—J. P. Powell, proprietor; 130 and 182 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—218 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Reddit & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; F. W. Kidder, prop.

NEWSPAPERS.
German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Canbourn, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J. Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Free Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

65 " Julia and Levee streets
72 " Foot of Julia street
73 " Corner Canal and Levee streets

74 " Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets
81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 " Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall

83 " Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 " Corner Carondelet and Common streets
131 " Corner Rampart and Canal streets

132 " Rampart and Poydras streets
133 " Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14
134 " Common street
135 " Workhouse, Girod street

136 " Corner Common and Rochambeau streets
137 " Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 " Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets

142 " Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 " Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 " Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets

146 " Police H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 " Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
152 " Corner Bienville and Johnson streets

153 " Derbigny and Conti streets
184 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
216 " Police Station, Jackson Square
218 " Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets

217 " Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 " Corner Trempe and Esplanade sts
232 " Corner Trempe and Esplanade sts

234 " Trempe Market and Parish Prison
235 " Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 " Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets

241 " Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road
242 " Corner St. Ann and Miral streets
243 " Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets

253 " House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 2
253 " Engine House, Fire Co. No. 2, Esplanade street
254 " Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street

312 " Police Station, Elysian Fields at 313 " Cor. Bagdadi and Esplanade sts
314 " Cor. Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields

316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
317 " LaHarpe and White sts, E. K. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets

414 " " and Unpublished streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 " Cotton Press and Levee

514 " Washington Market
515 " Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 " Engine House, No. 24 Greenleaf at 613 " Corner Dauphine and Independence streets

614 " Poland street Car Station
615 " United States Barracks
616 " Corner Haynes & Dauphine street

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The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such a special course of instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal), New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 159 Nassau street, New York City.

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